Alameda Point RAB Meeting on April 7, 2011
Highlights and Analysis

RAB members present: Dale Smith (Community Co-Chair), Richard Bangert (new member), Carol Gottstein, M.D. (new member), Daniel Hoy (new member), Joan Konrad, James Leach, Kurt Peterson, Jean Sweeney, Jim Sweeney, and Michael John Torrey.

Remediation and other field work in progress:

- A Navy/EPA/University of Florida field research study is ongoing at Plume 4-1, immediately north of Building 360 near Alameda Point's east entrance. The research focuses on better characterizing the solvent contamination in groundwater prior to remedy selection and design. This research should improve not only the Navy's cleanup of OU-2B groundwater, but similar contamination elsewhere.
- At IR Site 35 (EDC-5 (1) recreational area near Main Street north entrance and (2) location of former elevated water tanks) is undergoing pre-excavation sampling, site excavation, confirmation sampling, site restoration, and associated field activities.
- Performance groundwater monitoring is ongoing to assess the effectiveness of remediation at IR Site 6 (Building 41, Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility) and IR Site 16 (Shipping Container Storage Area), in the southeast corner of Alameda Point.
- Radiological status surveys of selected buildings to rule out potential radiological residues are ongoing.
- The air sparge/vapor extraction system to treat groundwater contaminated with benzene and naphthalene at Alameda Point OU-5 and FISCA IR Site 2 is operating.
- Radiological characterization surveying and sampling will begin in May at IR Site 32 (Northwestern Ordinance Storage Area)
- Pre-design sediment sampling will begin in May at IR Site 24 (Pier 1 and Pier 2 Sediments).
- Construction of six-phase heating dual cell array for pilot testing at IR Site 21 (Ship Fitting and Engine Repair, Building 162) is in progress.
- Dredging of the Seaplane Lagoon: see following presentation summary.

IR Site 17, Seaplane Lagoon – Update on Remedial Action

The dredging component of the remedial action for the Seaplane Lagoon is about 77 percent completed as of April 6, 2011 (approximately 40,000 cubic yards). Actual dredging got underway at the end of January 2011 and was to have been completed by March 15, 2011 to avoid risks to the least terns. For various reasons, the dredging is not progressing as quickly as planned. Although the Navy has received permission from US Fish and Wildlife Service to continue dredging until the least terns reappear, the dredging likely will not be completed by then. At a minimum, the Navy anticipates completing dredging of Seaplane Lagoon's northeast corner before suspending operations. Dredging of the northwest corner will be postponed until after the least terns have departed in the autumn. Management of dredged sediments in the

drying beds on the north side of Seaplane Lagoon will continue even while dredging operations are suspended.

Tour of Alameda Point Remediation Sites

Instead of the July RAB meeting, the RAB decided to tour remediation sites that month, as was done last year. The bus tour will take place on Saturday morning, July 16, 2011. Sites proposed for inclusion in the tour are IR Site 1 (1943-1956 Disposal Area), IR Site 2 (West Beach Landfill and Associated Wetlands), IR Site 5 (Aircraft Rework Facility, Buildings 5 and 5A), IR Site 6 (Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Building 41), IR Site 10 (Missile Rework Operations, Building 400), and IR Site 17 (Seaplane Lagoon). The Navy will announce the actual itinerary in the near future.

Alameda Point RAB Meeting on May 5, 2011
Highlights and Analysis

RAB members present: Dale Smith (Community Co-Chair), Richard Bangert, Carol Gottstein, M.D, Daniel Hoy, George Humphreys, Joan Konrad, James Leach, Kurt Peterson, Jean Sweeney, Jim Sweeney, and Michael John Torrey.

Remediation and other field work in progress:

- A Navy/EPA/University of Florida field research study is ongoing at Plume 4-1, immediately north of Building 360 near Alameda Point's east entrance. The research focuses on better characterizing the solvent contamination in groundwater prior to remedy selection and design. This research should improve not only the Navy's cleanup of OU-2B groundwater, but similar contamination elsewhere.
- At IR Site 35 (EDC-5 (1) recreational area near Main Street north entrance and (2) location of former elevated water tanks) is undergoing pre-excavation sampling, site excavation, confirmation sampling, site restoration, and associated field activities.
- Performance groundwater monitoring is ongoing to assess the effectiveness of remediation at IR Site 6 (Building 41, Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility) and IR Site 16 (Shipping Container Storage Area), in the southeast corner of Alameda Point.
- Radiological status surveys of selected buildings to rule out potential radiological residues are ongoing.
- A radiological characterization survey is being conducted for surface and near-surface soil at IR Site 32, which is immediately east of the IR Site 1 landfill, along Oakland Inner Harbor.
- The air sparge/vapor extraction system to treat groundwater contaminated with benzene and naphthalene at Alameda Point OU-5 and FISCA IR Site 2 is operating.
- Radiological characterization surveying and sampling will begin in May at IR Site 32 (Northwestern Ordinance Storage Area)
- Pre-design sediment sampling will begin is underway at IR Site 24 (Pier 1 and Pier 2 Sediments).
- Construction of six-phase heating dual cell array for pilot testing at IR Site 21 (Ship Fitting and Engine Repair, Building 162) is in progress, including installation of power lines, assembly of equipment, and driving of sheet piles.
- Dredging of the northeast corner of Seaplane Lagoon was completed in early May, as was further dredging of the debris piles area along Seaplane Lagoon's northern bulkhead. Dredging of the northwest corner of Seaplane Lagoon is postponed until after the California least terns depart later in the year. Drying and off-hauling of the sediments already dredged will continue through this summer.

OU-2B Alternative Roundtable

The Navy has issued its second revision of the Draft Feasibility Study for OU-2C, the industrialized area around the east entrance of the former NAS Alameda. The Navy presented

clean-up alternatives that the BCT (BRAC Cleanup Team: the Navy and the environmental regulatory agencies) will choose from to restore both soil and groundwater to residential-reuse quality. Excavation with off-site disposal of the relatively small amount of contaminated soil is the soil clean-up alternative most likely to be selected, mainly to address metals and heavy hydrocarbon residues.

For groundwater, the Navy presented several remedial alternatives, most of which are variations on the in-situ treatment approach: in-situ chemical oxidation, in-situ thermal treatment, enhanced in-situ biodegradation, and permeable reactive barriers. The groundwater treatment alternatives consist of an initial active treatment phase followed by a protracted phase, lasting several decades, during which the remedial goals for drinking-water quality are achieved through monitored natural attenuation (degradation, dispersion, dilution, etc.). RAB members asked about whether land overlying areas of in-situ groundwater treatment would be available for reuse after the initial active-remediation phase, without waiting decades for remedial goals to be reached. The Navy explained that its continued access to groundwater monitoring wells must be ensured, but that this is not necessarily incompatible with redevelopment. The Shinsei Gardens Project was offered as an example of health-protective redevelopment even though treatment of the underlying groundwater plume is still in progress. In this case, the Navy and the developer worked cooperatively to locate wells and development features so as not to interfere with each other.

Format of RAB Agenda

With this meeting, the RAB tried holding a free-form comment period at the beginning of the meeting, instead of only at the end. The approval of last month's minutes was shifted to the end of the meeting. This format appeared to work well, and allowed public comments to come forward without waiting for the end of the meeting when time is often short.